

Union urges Polish strike Thursday

WARSAW (R) — Underground activists of the suspended trade union Solidarity Sunday issued a call on the clandestine Radio Solidarity for a 15-minute strike in the Warsaw area at noon on Thursday. In a broadcast interrupted after less than one minute by a strong transmission of music, presumably by the authorities, they also appealed to people to halt the traffic flow and hoot their horns for nine minutes, also at midday. Thursday marks the fifth full month of martial law, and the 13th has been marked with protests by Solidarity activists since the takeover (Earlier story on page 8).

Jordan Times

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Hassan briefs U.N. committee

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan conferred at the Royal Court Sunday with a U.N. committee investigating Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories.

Prince Hassan spoke to the committee members about Israel's inhuman practices and acts of aggression against the population of the occupied Arab territories and its daily violations of human rights as well as economic and social pressure it applies on the Arab inhabitants to force them to evacuate their lands. He also spoke about Israel's settlements policy and its exploitation of Arab natural resources.

Transport federation urges Syria to rescind decision to close borders with Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab Land Transport Federation has warned against the grave results of Syria's closure of its border with Iraq saying that such a decision will obstruct the flow of goods and passengers between the two fraternal countries. In a statement it issued on Sunday, the federation said the closure of the borders contravenes the Arab League Charter, the economic unity agreement and the transit agreement. All these agreements, the statement said, stress the freedom of the movement of citizens and other sorts of transport. The statement added that the federation looks forward to more Arab cooperation and not to closing of doors to traffic and transport. "The federation hopes that Syria will rescind its decision, clear the atmosphere and help creating the proper climate for developing Arab relations," the statement added.

AOSM team goes to Morocco

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Amman-based Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) has left for Casablanca in Morocco to organise a training course for officials employed in the packing and packaging industries. Participants in the week-long course will discuss the specifications in the packing industry and type and designs of materials used and technological skill involved in the business.

Jordanian aide holds talks in Iraq

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani conferred here Sunday with Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan Ali. They discussed Jordanian-Iraqi trade relations.

Mauritania gets AMF loan

ABU DHABI (R) — The Arab Monetary Fund will lend Mauritania \$7.5 million to help finance a 1981 balance of payments deficit, the Mauritanian embassy said Sunday. The loan, signed Saturday, is for three years at 3.75 per cent interest in the first year, 4.25 per cent for the second and 4.75 per cent for the third. Mauritania has now borrowed \$28 million from the fund, the Arab World's equivalent of the Washington-based International Monetary Fund.

Brazilian coffee harvest to go down

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazil's coffee harvest, the largest in the world, will be cut by half this year because of a frost last July, according to the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC). An IBC spokesman said surveys in the main growing areas showed the crop, due to be harvested from next month, will total about 17.6 million bags compared with 33.7 million bags last year. Last year's frosts struck throughout most of the three main coffee-growing states in south-east Brazil—Paraná, São Paulo and Minas Gerais.

King stresses inherent danger in Israel's arbitrary measures

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein said here Sunday that Israel's persistence in implementing its aggressive plans to annex Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights entail a very grave danger.

King Hussein, was speaking to the visiting Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by National Assembly Chairman and Communist Party Politburo Member Stanko Todorov.

Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories also constitutes a flagrant violation of international principles, the King said.

"Our kinsmen in the occupied Arab territories are holding on to their land and their legitimate rights to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state, despite Israel's arbitrary measures against them," the King said.

By denying the Palestinians their legitimate rights Israel is undermining its own right to exist according to the U.N. partition plan of 1947, King Hussein said.

The King also voiced the Arab Nation's appreciation of and gratitude for Bulgaria's support of Arab causes.

King Hussein accepted an invitation by the Bul-

garian State Council to visit Bulgaria and promised to pay the visit at a suitable future date.

Speaking at the audience, Mr. Todorov lauded the strong friendly ties between the Arab World and Bulgaria and reiterated his country's total support for the just Arab causes and the Arab struggle for liberating lands under Israeli occupation.

He also voiced hope for new avenues of cooperation between Bulgaria and Jordan in agriculture, tourism and culture.

Earlier on Sunday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan briefed the Bulgarians on Israel's expansionist designs on Arab lands and its intention of evicting Arab inhabitants from their homeland and establishing Israeli settlements there.

Prince Hassan also spoke about Jordan's economic growth in the past few years and its plans and aspirations.

Also Sunday, the visiting Bulgarians held meetings with Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni, members of the house, and NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar.

Mr. Talhouni presented the visiting parliamentarians with English and Arabic copies of the Jordanian constitution.

Argentina reports British attack on Falklands; U.K. issues denial

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Argentina said Sunday its forces fought off a British naval and helicopter attack on the Falkland Islands, but Britain denied it had launched any all-out invasion of the disputed South Atlantic islands.

The Argentine high command said the attacks were made early Sunday against the Falklands capital of Port Stanley (Puerto Argentino) and Port Darwin but said the Argentine garrison there had rebuffed the strikes after 50 minutes of fighting.

In London, British Defence Minister John Nott said in a statement: "We have not launched a full-scale invasion."

But his statement stopped short of saying there had been no British military action against the Argentine garrison on the Falklands.

Without elaborating, the defence minister said the British task force in the South Atlantic was "continuing to enforce the total exclusion zone around the islands."

The Argentine high command communique was the first report of any military action in the area since Tuesday, when an Argentine air-to-sea missile knocked out the British destroyer Sheffield.

Several hours after it announced the British attack on the Falklands, Argentina said a British Harrier jet had sunk an Argentine fishing vessel 60 miles south of Port Stanley.

The official news agency Telam quoted naval sources as saying the 35 crewmen aboard the vessel had abandoned ship and said the Harrier came back to strafe the lifeboats after the first attack. The sources said several of the crew had been seriously wounded in the attack.

In London, the defence ministry confirmed the attack on the fishing vessel and said it had sur-

rendered to the British task force. A defence ministry spokesman said the incident took place well inside Britain's 200-mile war zone around the Falklands and said the vessel was believed to have been spying on the task force.

Mediation at U.N.

Amid the new reports of military action, diplomatic efforts to resolve the Falklands crisis continued at the United Nations.

Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Ros called on U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at his New York home and a U.N. spokesman told

British force beefed up, Falkland terrain difficult, page 8

reporters: "The process of clarification is moving forward."

The secretary general was also scheduled to meet British Ambassador Sir Anthony Parsons for more talks on the "concrete ideas" which Mr. Perez de Cuellar submitted to the two sides last week.

But although U.N. officials said quick progress was needed, sources indicated there was still a wide Gulf between the Argentine and British positions.

In what appeared to be a change of emphasis in the Argentine negotiating position, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said Sunday his government would not insist that Britain recognise Argentina's sovereignty over the Falklands before negotiating a ceasefire.

In an interview with the American CBS Television network, Mr. Costa Mendez repeated that negotiations must eventually lead to a recognition of Argentine sovereignty.

But he added: "We are not putting sovereignty as a precondition for our talks... we are not asking that Britain say at the beginning 'we recognise your sovereignty'..."

The issue of sovereignty has been at the centre of the dispute since Argentine troops seized the Falklands on April 2. Argentina has maintained that its eventual full sovereignty be acknowledged, but Britain has insisted that the Argentine troops must leave the islands before negotiations begin.

U.K. 'stalling for time'

Another member of the Argentine negotiating team was quoted as saying that Britain had responded to Argentina's readiness to negotiate with aggressive actions every time a peace proposal was under discussion.

Gen. Hector Iglesias, the presidency's secretary-general, told the Argentine daily Clarin that Britain only wanted to buy time and a tactical advantage by keeping negotiations going.

"It seems that their true goal is not peace but simply a new and violent conquest of the territories we have recovered after 149 years of fruitless claims," he said.

The army general, a close aide of President Leopoldo Galtieri, said American efforts to avert a war coincided with the dispatch of the British fleet. Then a new U.S. proposal relayed by Peru had been ditched by the sinking of an Argentine cruiser and the current United Nations peace efforts had been met by the British extension of its South Atlantic "no-go" zone.

"Their attitude is systematic: They respond to each negotiation initiative with a new aggression," he said.

Ibrahimi replaces Benyahia

RABAT (R) — Algeria has named Ahmad Taleb Al Ibrahimi as foreign minister in place of Mohammad Seddik Benyahia, who was killed in a plane crash on Monday, according to the Algerian news agency APS.

Until recently Mr. Ibrahimi, 50, was minister councillor to President Chadli Benjedid. He served at the foreign ministry from 1962 to 1964 as director of political affairs.

He was arrested in 1964, a year before the late President Houari Boumedienne seized power in a coup, on suspicion of "counter-revolutionary" activity but released the following year without any charges being pressed against him.

According to his official biography he served as education minister from 1965 to 1970 and then as minister of information and culture from 1977 to 1979 when he became minister councillor to the president.

Bush leaves Peking but dispute on Taiwan lingers

PEKING (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush left China for the United States Sunday, having failed to resolve a dispute over American arms sales to Taiwan but saying he had made some progress.

Mr. Bush told an airport press conference he was optimistic after two days of talks and said he would take back to President Reagan certain new ideas he had gleaned from the Chinese leadership.

Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping warned of "shadows and dark clouds" hanging over Sino-U.S. ties at the start of a two-hour meeting Saturday, hinting at previous Chinese threats to downgrade relations if arms sales were not stopped.

Mr. Bush said he now had a much clearer perception of Chinese feelings on the issue and added that he believed the dispute could and would be resolved.

The Taiwan question has been the main source of friction between Washington and Peking ever since the nationalist Chinese were defeated by the Communists on the mainland in 1949 and withdrew to the southeast island province.

When China and the U.S. normalised relations in 1979, Washington dropped its recognition of Taiwan as the Republic of China and recognised the People's Republic instead.

But it reserved the right to sell defensive weapons to the Taiwanese, a point Peking opposed but on which the two sides then agreed to differ.

Asked whether the U.S. would sell arms to Taiwan in future, Mr. Bush said he could not reveal what was discussed.

But he declined to rule out the possibility of some change in the Taiwan Relations Act, the legislation which commits Washington to provide the Taiwanese with defensive weapons.

Mr. Bush said the arms sales problem was of such importance that it would be fruitless "to go into detail on what the U.S. might or might not do in the future."

He said discussions would continue on the issue in Peking, with the U.S. represented by Ambassador Arthur Hummel.

Israel again violates Lebanon truce

Katyusha rockets fired in retaliation

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Israeli planes Sunday bombed at least four localities south and north of this southern Lebanese port, eyewitnesses reported.

It was the second Israeli air strike on Lebanon in the past three weeks.

The Israelis attacked the towns of Aqranit and Maghdousha, south of here, then about 10 minutes later bombed Delhamiyeh and Saadiyet to the north, near the coastal town of Damour.

It was around Damour that on April 21 Israeli planes launched a two-hour strike against Palestinian refugees, killing more than 25 people.

There was no immediate word on casualties Sunday, but ambulances were at work in the areas

attacked. The planes drew anti-aircraft fire and shoulder-launched rockets.

They dropped thermal balloons to decoy the heat-seeking missiles. Some planes flew over Beirut, also attracting anti-aircraft fire.

It was the first Israeli air attack on Palestinian camps in Lebanon since April 21 when two Syrian MIG-23s which engaged the Israeli jets in a dogfight were shot down. Syria said its planes hit an Israeli fighter jet in the dogfight.

The deepest Israeli raid Sunday was on a Palestinian camp at Damour, south of Beirut. Damour

was also a target in last month's raid.

An Israeli military announcement issued in Tel Aviv said Sunday's raids followed "serious violations" by Palestinians of a July 24 ceasefire.

It accused the Palestinians of wounding two when an explosive device exploded in a Jerusalem bus Sunday, and an explosion in the town of Ashkelon.

It also accused Palestinian commandos of planting a mine near the South Lebanese village of Dibel, where an Israeli soldier was wounded on April 30.

Katyushas fired

A number of artillery shells and Katyusha rockets were fired from Palestinian bases near Nabatiya in South Lebanon but caused no damage or casualties, an Israeli spokesman said later.

The firing lasted only a few minutes, he added.

After the Israeli air raid last month, it was feared the ceasefire would collapse.

But foreign news reports then quoted Palestinian leaders in Beirut as saying they regarded the April Israeli attack as bait to induce the Palestinians to bomb northern Israeli settlements, thus enabling Israel to invade Lebanon.

According to news reports from abroad, the Israeli army was massed along the border at that time, ready to cross into Lebanon.

Israeli leaders had repeatedly accused the Palestinians of using the ceasefire period to build up their forces in the area, and of reinforcing their positions, bringing in heavy equipment including tanks and artillery.

Factional fighting continues in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Three people were killed and 25 wounded Sunday in renewed gunbattles between rival groups in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli, security sources said.

Fighting raged between the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Front and the anti-Syrian "Popular Resistance" organisation despite a ceasefire agreed earlier Sunday. Over the past two days 15 people have been killed and more than 60 wounded in the clashes.

The groups have fought repeatedly since 1976 when Syrian troops of the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) arrived in Lebanon at the end of Lebanon's civil war.

The clashes have been provoked by local rivalries and competition for recruits in Lebanon's large Shiite Muslim community.

Nabih Berri, leader of the paramilitary Shiite organisation Amal, said in an interview published Sunday that Syria had warned Amal, as well as the leftist National Movement and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), that it would pull its troops out if fighting did not stop.

Mr. Berri was talking to the weekly English-language magazine Monday Morning.

Iraq: Karun River attack continues

LONDON (R) — Iraqi warplanes harried Iranian forces west of the Karun River in the southern Iranian province of Khuzestan Sunday while Iraqi ground units continued to mount attacks against the enemy, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

Iranian forces had suffered heavy losses, it said.

INA added that Iraqi forces had taken up new positions in new areas "to ensure great momentum in confronting the enemy in the southern sector of the battlefront."

The focus of the 30-month-old Gulf war shifted south towards the port city of Khorramshahr after

the Iraqis pulled back two groups of forces from areas farther north, near the towns of Ahwaz and Susangerd.

Iran claimed Sunday that its forces had taken the town of Jufair, about 60 kilometres southwest of Ahwaz. It claimed on Saturday that it retook two other towns in the area, Hamid and Hoveyzen. But these claims were not confirmed.

Iraqi reports confirmed that the main fighting was now going on in a strip of territory to the north of Khorramshahr, between the Karun River and the Iran-Iraq border.

INA reported that Iraqi aircraft continued to pound Iranian positions near Karun, which the Iraqis crossed nine days ago at the start of their latest offensive.

Iraq also resumed its attacks at dawn and the Iraqis suffered heavy losses in men and equipment, INA said.

Al Thawra, newspaper of Iraq's Baath Party, Sunday quoted the commander of Iraqi forces in the area as saying his men had forced the enemy to abandon positions reached two days ago.

INA quoted an official Iraqi military spokesman as strongly denying claims from Tehran that Iranian troops had reached the outskirts of Khorramshahr.

OIC sends King Hassan to U.S.

RABAT (Agencies) — King Hassan II of Morocco is to visit the United States from May 18-20 to put the Muslim point to view regarding Jerusalem and Palestine in talks with American officials, the Moroccan news agency MAP said Sunday.

The Jerusalem Committee, which was set up by the 41-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and ended a meeting Saturday night, entrusted the mission to the king as its chairman, MAP said.

In a closing speech to the meeting in Ifrane, near Fez in central Morocco, King Hassan deplored the absence of delegations from Iran, Syria and Mauritania, who

are on the 15-member Jerusalem Committee.

He told the meeting that their absence meant that problems such as the Iran-Iraq Gulf war, disputes between Syria and Iraq, and Mauritanian problems could not be discussed.

The committee said in a statement it would "strive to settle differences between Muslim countries and mobilise Islamic energies and potentials for the liberation of the Holy City of Jerusalem and occupied Palestine."

The committee said it had accepted a recommendation from the board of the Jerusalem Fund to raise the fund's capital to \$100 million to enable it to provide

effective support to the Palestinian resistance in Israeli-occupied territories, with particular reference to Jerusalem.

It asked OIC Chairman Habib Chatti to enquire from Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat what the PLO's needs were for strengthening resistance "at this decisive stage."

The Jerusalem committee groups the PLO and Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Iran, Lebanon, Mauritania and Syria. The four last-named countries did not attend the meeting here.

Arab reconciliation tops Mubarak-Qaboos talks

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak conferred Sunday with the sultan of Oman on prospects for Egyptian reconciliation with the rest of the Arab World now that the whole Sinai Peninsula has been recovered from Israeli occupation.

The meeting with Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said, who arrived Saturday on a four-day visit, has been acclaimed in Cairo as a possible turning point in Egypt's three-year-old estrangement from most of the Arab World.

After Sunday, two-and-a-half-hour meeting, a presidential aide said the two leaders discussed the Middle East situation in general and restoration of Palestinian rights.

The Egyptian official, Osama Baz, said a call issued Saturday night by Sultan Qaboos for Arabs to end the diplomatic isolation of Egypt must be taken seriously.

Oman, Mr. Baz said, played an important role in solving inter-Arab differences and had lately received many visits and messages

from Arab leaders.

Oman was one of the three Arab states which retained ties with Egypt when the others all broke relations because of the 1979 treaty with Israel.

Sultan Qaboos has not visited Egypt since that time and his arrival now has been described as part of the general reconciliation process. Egyptian leaders believe that an increasing number of Arab countries are coming to the view that the return of Sinai vindicated Egypt's 1979 treaty with Israel and served as a model for other Arab states.

The president and the sultan were alone for most of their meeting. Only for 20 minutes did advisers join in.

Mr. Baz, a close confidant of the president, said the two leaders devoted a good deal of time to the Iran-Iraq war.

"Both were in full agreement that the security of the Gulf must not be endangered," Mr. Baz said.

Begin threatens to call off 'autonomy' negotiations

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel said Sunday it would not tolerate any attempt to remove occupied Jerusalem as a site for negotiations with Egypt and the United States on Palestinian "autonomy."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government said it was "inconceivable that Israel would agree to boycott Jerusalem as one of the three capital in which these negotiations are conducted," a cabinet spokesman said.

Mr. Begin told a cabinet meeting that Israel would not attend any more talks if Egypt refused to hold meetings in Jerusalem, cabinet sources said.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has refused to agree to hold autonomy sessions in Jerusalem, saying that Arab East Jerusalem is part of the occupied West Bank and therefore is an issue in the talks.

The Israeli cabinet called for an

immediate resumption of the long-stalled talks, which began in 1979 as part of the Camp David accords. The negotiations have made little progress in bridging the wide gap between Israel and Egypt.

U.S. special negotiator Richard Fairbanks arrived in Israel to try to overcome the negotiating sites problem and was to meet Mr. Begin and other Israeli leaders before going on to Egypt on Monday.

Mr. Fairbanks indirectly referred to the problem on arrival, saying imagination and initiative were needed for progress in the autonomy talks and questions of procedure must not stand in the way.

The Israeli cabinet spokesman Sunday rejected the idea of holding the talks, which are due to resume this month, in a neutral country to overcome the deadlock.

Reagan offers Moscow new nuclear reductions

EUREKA, Illinois (R) — President Reagan Sunday proposed a one-third cut in long-range nuclear weapons deployed by Washington and Moscow and said he was willing to meet President Brezhnev to improve Soviet-American relations.

In a speech at Eureka College, Mr. Reagan said he hoped that strategic arms reduction talks could begin by the end of June and disclosed that he had written to President Brezhnev urging him to agree to the negotiations.

Mr. Reagan said reductions in ballistic missiles and warheads should take place in two phases.

He called first for a reduction of long-range missile warheads to equal ceilings at least a third below current levels.

Mr. Reagan suggested that no more than half of the reduced number of warheads on both sides should be land-based.

He said that in the second phase

of the proposed negotiations the United States would seek to achieve an equal ceiling for other strategic nuclear forces, including limits on ballistic missile "throw-weight" at less than current U.S. levels.

Throw-weight is the overall destructive capability and accuracy of nuclear warheads.

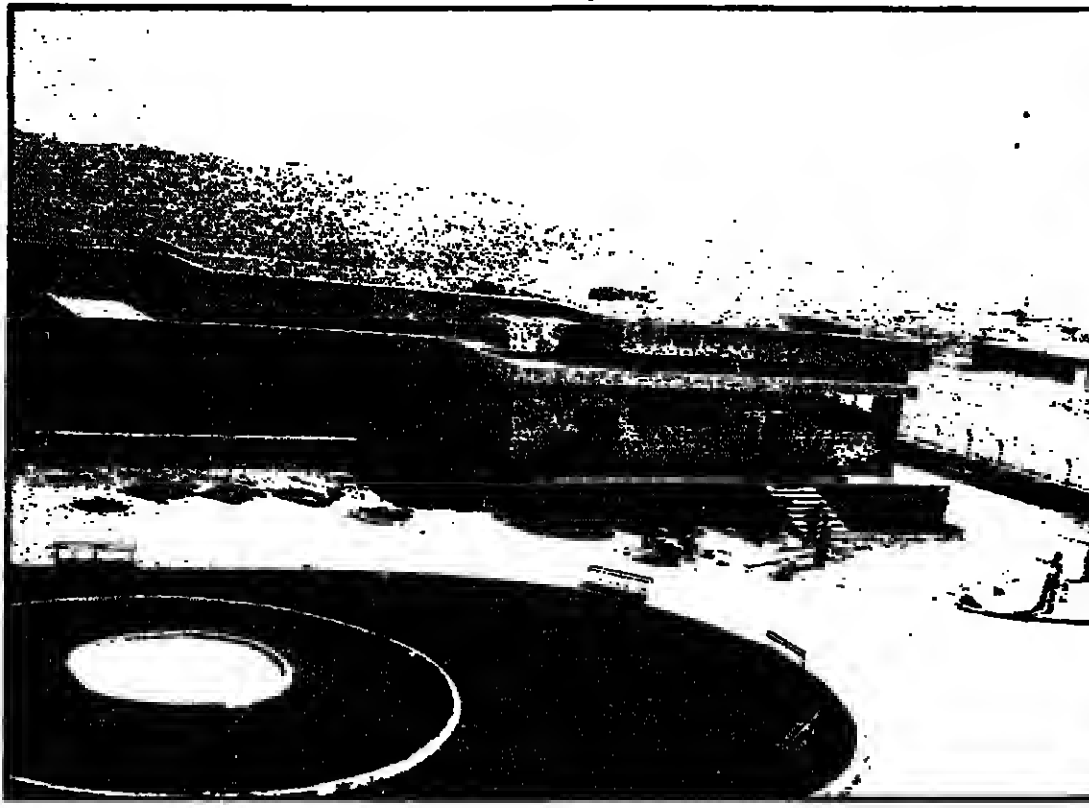
Senior White House officials, briefing reporters on the advance text of the president's speech, said the United States and the Soviet Union each had about 7,500 land-based and sea-based long-range warheads deployed.

The Soviet Union had 2,400 missiles and the United States had 1,700 missiles.

The proposed negotiations would be conducted simultaneously with Soviet-American talks in Geneva on missiles deployed in Europe.

NATIONAL

New centre helps rehabilitate juvenile delinquents more efficaciously



Above (right): The minister of social development, Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, opens the Usama Ibn Zaid Centre for Juvenile Delinquents; the centre (left) is located at Yajouz, near Zarqa.

By Nujoud Goussous
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Usama Ibn Zaid Centre for juvenile delinquents was recently opened here by Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, minister of social development. The centre, located at Yajouz near Zarqa, is the first of its kind in Jordan to have a special building of its own. This centre is considered one of the best in Jordan in particular, and in the Arab World as a whole. It is built with the required facilities that such a place needs, like playgrounds, a library, a restaurant etc.

The Social Defence Department, recently opened at the ministry, is in charge of such institutions as the Usama Ibn Zaid Centre, though its concern about juvenile delinquency and crime. The department started categorising the delinquents while they were still in the prisons so as to be able to divide them between the centres made for them. Usually offenders between 12 and 15 years of age are in a section separate from those between 16 and 18 in institutions. Under twelves are only put under supervision.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Justice the Department of

Social Defence was able to arrange this system of delinquents' institutions, as an alternative to imprisonment which may not achieve the desired result of rehabilitation. Jordan now has eight centres of the kind other than Usama Ibn Zaid, making nine in all. Dr. Taha Zahran, head of the Social Defence Dept., explained more about the subject to the Jordan Times saying, "Social workers here in Jordan decided after some studying that juvenile delinquents committing offences which we cannot really call crimes, like stealing cars, driving without a licence, stealing

money from groceries etc. especially while still under age, should not be put in jail along with grown-up criminals. Nor will beating them and cutting their hair

short actually make them learn. So this department was decided on. The centre of Usama Ibn Zaid has been working for about a year and a half, and very recently

it was opened officially to have a totally new management run by Mr. Khalil Al Banna." Dr. Zahran added, "This centre was built specially for this purpose,

and it takes about a hundred delinquents. It is divided into sections, one for those between 12-15 and the other 16-18."

At the centre Miss Sireen

Habousht, from the ministry, and Mr. Nazeem Al-Hassan vice-president at the centre, explained to the Jordan Times that the centre right now is in chaos because of the management changing hands and it needs time to settle down again. "Nevertheless," went on Mr. Al-Hassan, "We have big hopes for the future. This centre receives special backing from the ministry and up until now less than one per cent of those who left us returned, and very rarely does anyone escape. There are some, however, who leave and might come back again without having returned to crime. Some might have done something in the past other than the crime for which they were put in the centre, and the police then arrest them for the initial offense."

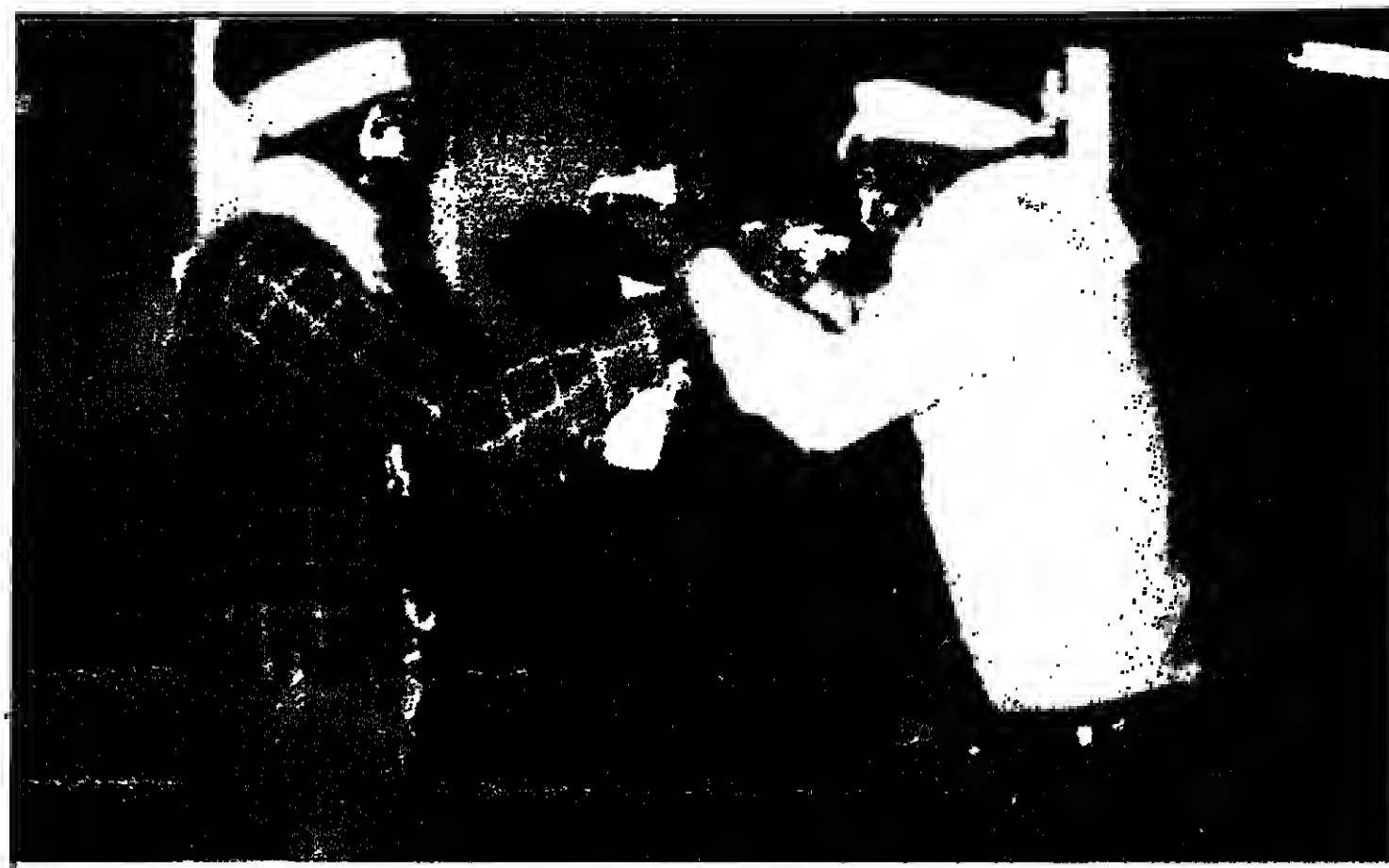
The centre provides all kinds of facilities: There are always sporting activities like basketball and football taking place; music is taught, as well as wood-work, iron-work, porcelain-work, and work which includes planting the different areas of the centre and arranging it in a way so as it does not look like a prison! There is a library which is not that big but bearing in mind the number of boys, it is a good step. Illiterates are taught to read and write so that upon leaving the centre delinquents can continue normal education. Those studying at schools are allowed to go on with their studies; places, are allocated for them by the Ministry of Education, at schools located near the centre they are in.

The delinquent is allowed a holiday with his family on the basis that the father or guardian of the youth is responsible for the youth's behaviour outside the centre. Families are allowed visits to the centre to see their sons. There is a reception hall for winter and a hand-made marquee outside in the yard for summer. Caring arrangements present no problems; the boys have their own cafeteria where they are served three meals a day. If they want confectionery or anything else they are allowed to go buy it at any time they want from groceries and market places in the area.

It is a very good sign that the only police presence consists of two soldiers at the entrance to see the visitors in. The place therefore resembles much less a prison than a school that teaches the aforementioned crafts, and one, it seems, does not feel that running away from the centre will give him the pleasure that running away from prison would.



The centre takes about a 100 delinquents. It is divided into sections, one for those between 12-15 and the other 16-18.



The juvenile delinquents centre provides all kinds of facilities: There are always sporting activities like basketball and football

taking place; music is taught, as well as wood-work, iron-work and others.

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Randa Habib's CORNER

Wasted petrol

A gentleman called on me the other day and asked me to explain the problem of wasted petrol.

Here is what the problem is about. Have you noticed that every time you fill your car some petrol is split on the pavement? The fact is that the employee in charge at the petrol station always tries to make you pay a round figure even if that means throwing away some petrol.

My caller asked me to make some statistics about this lost petrol. In Jordan, if we consider that an average of 200,000 people fill their car every day with approximately 20 litres then we are talking about four million litres of petrol per day.

Let us also consider that out of these four million litres, at least 10,000 are split on the ground taking it an average of few centilitres per customer.

Therefore we can say that in Jordan 300,000 litres of petrol are wasted each month and that 3,600,000 litres of petrol are wasted a year. Taking the price of one litre of petrol to be approximately 160 fils, we arrive at a sum of JD 576,000 thrown down the drain; or maybe in this case it would be more appropriate to say down the pipeline.

This is what my caller wanted me to expose here, because he said it is a serious problem that should make us think.

While we're at it we should perhaps start to count the matchsticks that we dispose of after using them.

If these matchsticks were recovered and if we calculate that each adult citizen in Jordan uses an average two matches per day we would reach the figure of three million matchsticks per day. These matchsticks which are generally not completely burnt constitute something like 300 kilograms of wood.

And should we continue our calculations we would reach an impressive tonnage of wasted wood every year.

But I shall spare you all the statistics because I am personally against penny saving...

Jordan, Sweden discuss joint economic ventures

AMMAN (Petra) — The Swedish trade delegation now visiting Jordan held talks Sunday with Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour and senior aides. The talks dealt with ways of promoting Jordanian-Swedish economic and trade relations and the possibility of launching joint economic ventures.

The Jordanian side explained to the guests the possibility of Sweden benefitting from Jordan's free zones sector and Jordan benefitting from Sweden's trade and economic experience. The Swedish delegation which arrived here Saturday also called at the National Planning Council Sunday and conferred with its secretary general Basel Jaraneh on cooperation between Jordan and Sweden in the construction field, dam building and irrigation. The two sides also discussed the assigning of a number of scholarships to Jordanians to study in Swedish institutions.

Later the Swedish trade delegation met at the Amman Chamber of Industry with Jordanian businessmen with whom they discussed overland and maritime transport between Jordan and Europe. The Swedish delegation was briefed on transport facilities which Jordan offers to neighbouring markets and the role of Jordanian shipping agents in maritime transport operations.

The delegation was also briefed on Jordan's production of building materials and the construction industry in the country. A spokesman for the delegation expressed his country's desire to establish a joint economic board to supervise the process of raising the level of trade exchange between the two countries and guiding it in a manner to serve the sectors of trade and industry.

He also spoke about his country's desire to participate in Jordan's food industries particularly those of the Jordan Valley region.

Jordan to send delegation to ILO meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday formed Jordan's delegation to the International Labour Organisation's (ILO's) 68th meeting which is scheduled to open in Geneva on June 2.

The conference is expected to discuss, among other things, a draft resolution on solidarity with Palestinian workers in the occupied Arab territories, and the implementation of ILO's 1980 resolution condemning Israel for the adverse effects of its settlement policy on the conditions of Arab workers.

The delegation, to be led by Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani will also attend a meeting by Arab Labour Ministers also present at the conference. The Arab ministers' meeting is to be held in Geneva on May 31 to coordinate Arab countries' stands at the ILO meeting.

Badran receives Pakistani delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran conferred in his office Sunday with Pakistani Education Minister Ali Khan Al Houti and his accompanying delegation. They reviewed Jordanian-Pakistani cooperation in cultural, educational and scientific fields. The meeting was attended by Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal and

Pakistan's ambassador to Jordan Shaharyar Khan.

Mr. Houti and his delegation, accompanied by Dr. Tal also called at the University of Jordan and met with its President Abdul Salam Al Majali.

They were briefed on the university's development and its programmes. The delegation

toured the university's facilities and were briefed on their functions and activities.

At the end of the visit, Dr. Majali presented the Pakistani minister with the university's golden shield.

The Pakistani ambassador to Jordan accompanied the delegation on the visit.

More irrigation water planned for Ajloun

AJLOUN (Petra) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has decided to exploit the water of Ain Al Zira and Ain Al Safina in Ajloun District for irrigation purposes.

A spokesman for NRA said that preliminary studies for the JD 17,000 project has already started and these will entail the building of irrigation canals to water 10,000 dunums of land.

Sports association for the handicapped announced

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordanian Association of Sports for the Handicapped Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid held a press conference here Sunday to announce the official opening of the association's activities. He said the association will help to emphasise the handicapped people's rights in exercising all types of sports and recreational activities.

The association, he said, aims at providing the handicapped people with the appropriate atmosphere in which they can exercise their functions and participate in the society's various sports activities.

The association has long-term plans for establishing a centre to accommodate between 60 and 100 handicapped people who would be given proper training facilities and would offer accommodation to visiting non-Jordanian visitors, he said.

W. German ambassador visits community centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — West German Ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munz Sunday paid a visit to the Princess Rahmah Community Centre at 'Allan and looked into its various activities and programmes. The centre's director Mr. Isam Zawawi accompanied the ambassador on a tour of the centre's sections and briefed him on their functions.

The ambassador was accompanied by Ministry of Social Development Under-Secretary Mohammad Ali Wardam and Mr. Michael Lange, representative of the West German Conrad Adenauer foundation in Jordan.

Under a three-year agreement signed early this year between the Jordanian and the West German governments, West Germany will supply the centre with audio-visual aids, publications and equipment to help in its development.

Also according to the agreement, West Germany pledges to provide sufficient funds for organising in-service training courses, supplying the centre with expertise and six scholarships for Jordanians for Masters degrees in various specialisations pertaining to the centre's work and activities.

The 'Allan centre is financed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and the Jordanian government.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Jerusalem exhibition to mark Isra'

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs will organise a seminar on Islamic thought and its impact on Jordanian society on May 20 on the occasion of Al Isra' Wal Miraj (Mohammad's nocturnal journey to Jerusalem and his ascension to heaven). Participants in the seminar will discuss among other subjects the possibility of mounting a mobile international exhibition on Jerusalem which would expose Israel's violations in the Holy City and its attempts to obliterate Arab and Muslim characters particularly Al Aqsa Mosque. The seminar will also tackle Islamic information policy and propagation of Islamic thought through information media.

8 villages to get electricity Monday

IRBID (Petra) — An electrification project in Irbid Governorate, partly financed by a British loan has been completed, a spokesman for Irbid District Electricity Company announced here Sunday. He said that a special ceremony for connecting the eight villages benefitting from the project with the central 33-kilovolt high voltage power station will take place Monday. The British loan amounted to £3.5 million.

Irbid cooperatives receive loans

IRBID, Mafrq (Petra) — The financial subcommittee of the Irbid Governorate Cooperative Directorate has agreed to extend JD 80,280 in loans to a number of cooperative societies in the governorate. These loans will be spent to develop agricultural and animal wealth in the governorate. The directorate gave JD 1.3 million in loans to 272 farmers last year to dig artesian wells and to develop animal wealth.

Administration institute plans seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The Institute of Public Administration will hold a seminar for administrative senior officials on June 7. Mr. Abdullah Ulayan, the principal of the institute, said that the participants in the seminar will discuss a number of working papers on comprehensive development in Jordan, the role of administrative development, the financial policy and the activities of the Accountancy Commission and its relation with other government departments.

Iraqi envoys visit Awqaf ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Iraqi religious delegation Sunday called on Ministry of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Under Secretary Abdul Salam Al Abhadi to discuss ways of bolstering bilateral cooperation in religious and waqf spheres.

The Iraqi delegation, led by Mr. Fakhreddin Mahmoud Amin briefed the Jordanian side on the implications of the current Iraqi-Iranian war and the Iranian regime's designs and expansionist aims.

The delegation which arrived here Saturday night for a visit to Jordan expected to last several days will be meeting other Jordanian officials and touring religious sites in the country.

Ceremony held to honour workers

AMMAN (Petra) — A special ceremony was held at the Arab College premises in Amman Sunday to honour Jordanian workers who have displayed excellent performances in carrying out their various tasks. The workers were selected from both the private and public sectors.

At the ceremony, Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani handed the workers meritorical prizes in recognition of their behaviour and good performance. Later addressing an audience at the Arab College Dr. Anani predicted that the Jordanian market will offer very good opportunities for skilled workers especially those with "intermediate vocational training", the type Jordanian community colleges turn out annually.

The diversification and expansion of the Jordanian economy in the 1970s and the growing demand for Jordanian manpower in the Gulf region has been instrumental in raising the workers' pay, Dr. Anani said.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Paintings by Ayyad Al Nimer, at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- Landscapes, the work of contemporary German artists, at the Goethe Institute.
- Exhibition of oriental tapestry, at the Alia Art Gallery.
- Paintings by Munira Nusseibeh Touqan, at the Jordan National Gallery.
- Metal chasing exhibition by Vic Lepedjian, at the Inter-continental Hotel.
- Paintings by Mohammad Ahmad Abdul Rahman, at the Holiday Inn Hotel.

Video

- *Les Spectacles en France* (5 p.m.) and *Les Trois Mousquetaires* (6 p.m.) at the French Cultural Centre.

Lecture

- Images of the Arabs: A review of American television documentaries, by Dr. Jack Shaheen at the American Centre 6:30 p.m.

Today's weather

It will be partly cloudy, with a little rise in temperature. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba gulf, it will be hazy and partly cloudy, with scattered showers. Winds will be northerly fresh, and sea calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	14	29
Aqaba	20	35
Deserts	15	30
Jordan Valley	18	37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 26, Aqaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 34 per cent, Aqaba 22 per cent.

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Jordan Times

An Independent Arab Daily Newspaper Published in Jordan

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'Arabs + Egypt' can do more

AS MUCH as it is unbecoming of Arabs to split into moderate and extremist camps over an issue as crucial as the Palestinian problem, polarisation of this sort looks inevitable at this stage.

For two basic considerations, the question of Egypt's return to the Arab fold, which is already drawing feverish talk in Arab capitals, will no doubt accelerate the polarisation process.

First, having made separate peace with Israel and regained Sinai through negotiations, Cairo seems determined to lure the rest of Arabs into following suit. Second, opponents of the Camp David-style peace are no less convinced today that Israel handed over Sinai only to keep the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights under its control and Egypt away from Arab consensus.

There remains, however, a middle-of-the-road option that has been explored but as yet rejected by both Israel and some Arab quarters; this is a simultaneous recognition of the rights to peaceful coexistence in Palestine between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel.

Needless to say, all Arabs have great interest in bringing Egypt back into a line clearly drawn around this option. President Muharak and his government have unmistakably sent clear signals of accepting such a role. Regardless of conflicting claims, unresolved legalities, procedural differences and dangers of moderate-extremist polarisation, rebuilding the bridges to Egypt on such a basis is one thing the Arabs must immediately do.

Nothing we know can confuse an intransigent Israel more.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Convert feelings into action

AL RA'Y: West Bank and Gaza Municipal Council began an open strike on Sunday in order to confront the arbitrary Israeli measures of expelling four mayors and Israel's escalating practices of savage terrorism. This new strike brings the heroic uprising of our people in the occupied territories into a new stage of confrontation and steadfastness.

The new development stresses our people's determination to continue their struggle inside the walls of occupation. It is also a repeated call on all Arabs to put aside their differences and unite in order to be able to carry out a real role in supporting the steadfast people in the usurped territories.

It is needless to say that this strike by West Bank and Gaza municipal councils is a matchless struggle, particularly because it is taking place under the conditions prevailing in the occupied lands and with the limited capabilities of the mayors and municipal council members. The Arabs outside the walls of occupation have more influential means and capabilities. But the Arabs must convert feelings into real action.

It is worthless to praise the struggle of our people in the occupied territories unless it is coupled with effective support. A support which must begin with united Arab ranks and Arab strength. The Arabs have no other alternative but to depend on themselves and on their intrinsic strength.

Therefore, the road should be clear to all Arabs as it is clear to the struggling people in the occupied territories. If these people have been

able to struggle unarmed, then the rest of the Arabs have no excuse if they do not build their strength to defend their dignity.

Worthy proposals

AL DUSTOUR: The Jordanian working paper submitted to the sixth session of the Jerusalem Committee of the Organisation of Islamic Conference by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem highlights the dangers faced by the holy city of Jerusalem and proposes practical steps to support the people who are defending the holy shrines and the Arab character of the city.

To top all its criminal practices in the occupied territories, Israel has built a wall of Israeli settlements to besiege Jerusalem and flood it with a tidal wave of cement and Jewish immigrants. It has also escalated its aggression on holy places by excavating near the walls of Al Aqsa in an attempt to destroy it and in annexing the holy city of Jerusalem.

All these attacks on the city prove the aggressive nature of the Israeli occupation. The targeted Arab situation has encouraged the Zionists to escalate their aggression on the city and its Islamic and Christian holy places. But there is a flicker of hope for our people who are defending the city with their bare hands. Arabs must support these people and deter the enemy.

The Palestinian history is that of Jerusalem. What Jerusalem is facing in these days not only expresses the Palestinian tragedy but also speaks of the tragedy of the Arab and Islamic nations and their weakness in confronting an invasion not equal to what these nations confronted in the past.

DE FACTONOMICS

The unfinished settlement

By T.A. Jaber

Twentyfive years ago, Professor John C. Campbell in his book entitled *Defence of the Middle East, Problems of American Policy*, defined the main objectives of American policy in our region as follows:

- resistance to communism,
- the security of Israel,
- oil interests,
- military bases, and
- the stability of friendly countries.

These objectives are, more or less, still valid with minor adjustments in the tactics and approach. The all interests are secured not necessarily through direct ownership by American oil companies, but through a set of economic and political measures. Military bases are still being pursued albeit with less success.

The strategic cooperation which was introduced by Mr. Hag has one objective, namely, the containment of Communist

threat. Israel has over the years become a military fortress. Its security is no longer a subject of immediate concern to the United States because it has become a heavily armed occupying power and is encroaching upon the security of neighbouring Arab states and peoples.

Some people think, that the U.S. has allowed a change in its policy in the Middle East. It is, however, extremely difficult for an individual writer to provide the needed evidence in order to back such a suggestion. However, in contrast to the previous American position which was based on helping the friendly countries to maintain internal stability, it seems to have become customary to live with contained conflicts to the extent that they do not endanger the American over-all objectives.

Thus, internal and regional stability is no longer a major

objective for the United States in the Middle East. Social, ethnic and other conflicts have been left to have their consequences in the region. One example we have seen is the destructive civil war in Lebanon. With local factions balancing each other, the war, in the view of the U.S. may be permitted to drag on. Other conflicts have started and are left perhaps to last for some time as long as they don't endanger the remaining major U.S. objectives which relate to Israel, oil and communism.

The completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in accordance with the Camp David Accords has in many ways served the American objectives and interests in the Middle East. It resulted in certain benefits for Israel and, to a lesser extent, for Egypt. All in all, the Israeli withdrawal from the Egyptian territory has given

us an element of hope that some day a complete Israeli withdrawal from all other occupied Arab areas including Jerusalem shall be achieved.

Some might say that this is only wishful thinking. But, it is based on the fact that a lasting peace in the region will not be reached otherwise. However, the present "accomplishments" of the Camp David Accords will be endangered if no real progress is made on the Palestinian issue.

An interesting question may be raised in this regard. What if the settlement reached a deadlock and stayed unfinished? Would American interests in the region be threatened? Are there pressures on the United States to pursue a peaceful settlement acceptable to the Arabs as well as the Israelis?

One is tempted to think that, given the present disintegration

and conflicts in the Arab World, there are minimal pressures, if any. However, reactions tend to take time particularly if they emanate from social change rather than from emotions. Moreover, the United States and Israel are presently tempted not to miss the opportunity offered by the Fahd peace plan which has been accepted by most Arab countries.

There is another development in the occupied areas which should be paid careful attention. The resistance of the unarmed Palestinians to Israeli oppression has once again proved the inexhaustible will to fight occupation.

Indeed, there are pressures as well as temptations to continue the effort to reach a lasting peaceful settlement. However, we should not misjudge both.

Study shows U.S. news media strongly biased towards Israel

The following article was written by Leon Hadar, the New York correspondent for the Jerusalem Post.

A RESEARCH volume titled *Television Coverage of the Middle East*, just published by the Television and Politics Study Group at George Washington University, is possibly the most comprehensive study of U.S. media coverage of the area ever conducted.

It also reveals some fascinating findings about the attitude of American media people to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Among its contents is an analysis of a public opinion survey conducted by Dr. Robert Lichter of Columbia University among members of the "national news elite" — editors and writers of the main dailies and weeklies, and of the broadcasting networks which cover foreign affairs — checked their attitudes towards Israelis and Arabs.

Lichter found, to his surprise, that 72 per cent of the press people agreed with the notion that the U.S. should be committed militarily to Israel, with one in three indicating "strong" agreement with that proposition. (Of the remaining 28 per cent who disagreed, only 8 per cent "strongly" disagreed.)

Of those who specified their religion, 90 per cent of the Jews asserted a military and moral obligation to Israel compared to a still high 75 per cent of Catholics and 71 per cent of Protestants.

When he compared these findings with the attitudes expressed by other "elites" — e.g., businessmen — he found that the

support of the media for Israel is greater than that of the other groups. Similarly, it is greater than that of the general public, whose support of a military obligation to Israel never exceeded 34 per cent.

While the new study shows that the American press is not anti-Israeli, it is clear from some of the surveys included in it that what was regarded as the historic pro-Israeli coverage of the U.S. media underwent a remarkable shift during the '70s.

From an analysis of the three major American television networks' coverage of the Arab-Israeli conflict through three samples — from 1973, 1967-7 and 1979 — the study concludes that both Egypt and the PLO were the recipients of more favourable coverage in 1979 than earlier in the 1970s, that "the coverage of Israel, however, was less favourable in 1979 than it had been earlier in the 1970s," and that "by 1979, Egypt was given more favourable coverage than was Israel, and coverage of Israel was only slightly more favourable than that given Arab states other than Egypt and the PLO."

The researchers, like other observers, point out that, "Sadat's trip to Jerusalem was the critical period for the more dramatic change in the direction of the coverage," of Egypt and Israel and in a lesser way, in that of the PLO. They noted, however, that most of the other Arab states, including the Saudis, while getting more coverage in terms of quantity, were still receiving very negative coverage in the U.S. media. This indicates that, ironically, "petro-power" acted more to

enhance the negative image of the Arabs than to improve it, as some Israelis suspect.

As a matter of fact one researcher, Morad Asi, concludes that "it is not clear whether the 1979 coverage was an aberration or a new state of affairs, and the pro-Arab swing might have reflected television's honeymoon with Sadat and Begin's ineptness with the media. Latter studies may find a return to a more pro-Israeli coverage."

Two others, Steven Schneider and Magda Bagnied note that while "Sadat emerged in American television as the first Arab leader able to validate as worthy of discussion most of the key Arab complaints about the State of Israel," the extension of favourable coverage to Sadat "did not come at Israel's direct expense."

Administrative detention

The following letter was written to the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I must share with you my grave concern about a news item earlier this week in our local press. It reports the release of Ali Jamal after spending seven years in an Israeli jail without trial.

I have just attended an all-night vigil to express concern for those detained without trial in South Africa — and they include men and women, Christians and Jews, black and white. Detention without trial has no place in societies that observe the rule of law as that term is understood in Western democracy. While I understand that there are special problems in containing dissent among the Arab population both in Israel and in the "administered territories," there can be no justification for keeping any human

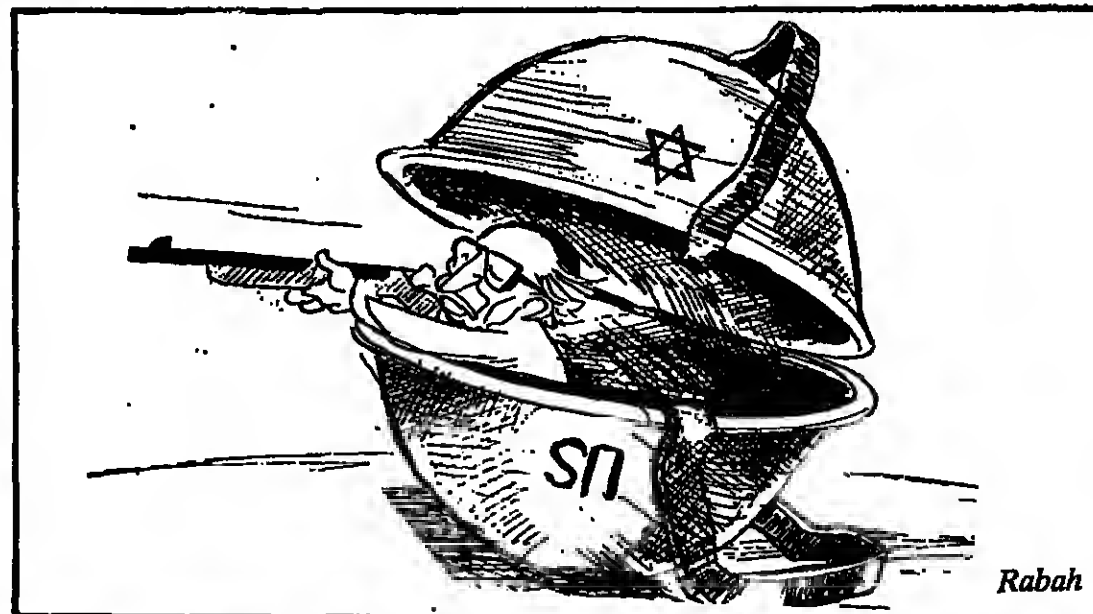
being in jail for seven years without charge. It is most distressing that Israeli justice has allowed this to happen.

Since it is relevant to the content of this letter, I write in my personal capacity. I must mention that any involvement in Jewish affairs extends to the chairmanship of the S.A. National Yaf Vashem Memorial Foundation, and in South African affairs to long-standing involvement in the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, of which I was elected president in 1981.

I appeal to the State of Israel to prevent such gross abuses of justice in future — and to compensate Mr. Jamal.

F.E. Auberbach

Johannesburg, South Africa.



JORDAN DAILY

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	26:30	Evening Show
5:30	21:00	News Summary
5:50	21:30	News Headlines
6:00		
6:10		Koran
6:35		Cartoons
6:55		Children's Programme
7:25		Local Programme on Health
7:35		Local Programme on Health
8:00		News in Arabic
8:30		Arabic Series
9:30		Special Programme on the Aged
10:00		Television Newsweek
11:00		News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Comedy: M.A.S.H.
9:10	Documentary: Black Report
10:00	News in English
10:15	Heart to Heart
11:00	News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

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7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Headlines
10:05	Morning Show
10:30	30 Minute Theatre
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	French Way of Life
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	25 Years of Rock
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Sports Round-up
18:30	In Concert
19:00	Newsweek
19:30	Instrumentals

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT 04:00 Newsweek 04:30 The Bridge on San Luis Rey 04:45 Notes from an Observer 05:20 Goodies Books 05:25 Reflections 05:50 World News: 24 Hours, News Summary 05:50 Two's Company 05:55 The Poem Inset 06:00 Newsweek 06:30 The Concerto 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 My Word 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Peaches' Choice 08:20 Anything Goes 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goodies Books 09:25 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Music Now 10:15 The Moon and Sixpence 10:30 Plato's Republic 11:00 World News: News About Britain 11:15 New Waves 11:30 Confession's Gallery 12:00 Radio Newsweek 12:15 Britain in 1982 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 The Private Eye: Holy Compositions 14:15 Letter from Everywhere 14:30 John Peel 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 My World 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:05 Paperback Choice 17:15 Jane Eyre 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsweek 18:30 The Concerto 19:00 World News: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Peaches' Choice 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports Round-up 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Show Story 21:30 The Haydn Years 22:00 World News: 24 Hours The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Britain in 1982

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT 03:00 Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show 15:00 News Roundup: Reports

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:00	Cairo
9:05	Damascus
9:15	Abu Dhabi
9:30	Jeddah
9:45	Kuwait
9:50	Muscat, Omani
10:00	Doha, Bahrain
10:10	Beirut, Lebanon
10:30	Kuwait (SR)
14:00	Tripoli (LA)
14:25	Moscow (SU)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
15:50	Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)
16:25	Beirut
16:30	Bangkok
17:00	Athens
17:00	Cairo
17:15	New York, Amsterdam
17:20	London, Istanbul
17:45	Bucharest
18:00	London (BA)
18:20	Cairo
20:15	Amsterdam (KLM)
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
20:30	Cairo (EA)
22:00	Cairo

DEPARTURES:

5:00	Cairo
5:15	Frankfurt (LH)
6:15	Damascus
7:00	Aqaba
7:40	Beirut, Paris
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:30	Beirut (MEA)
10:30	Bucharest
11:00	Amsterdam, New York
11:15	Athens
11:30	Cairo
11:30	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00	Paris, London
12:15	Geneva, Frankfurt
12:45	Beirut
13:00	Beirut
14:00	Cairo
14:20	Moscow (SU)
15:10	Tripoli (LA)
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
17:20	Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:00	Baghdad
19:00	Kuwait
19:15	Ohadran
19:30	Jeddah
20:00	Cairo
20:15	Baghdad
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:30	Cairo (EA)
01:15	Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS: Amman: Wajid Barakat 38730 Tayseer Al Sadi 77636 Zarqa: Ghazi Rouss 32938

IBRID: Hani Gharnayeb 2927

PHARMACIES: Amman: Al-Falah 36730 Al-Hikmah 24571 Shadi 25655 Zarqa: Palestine (-)

IBRID:

Al Wabdash	2049
TAXIS:	
Al Khayyam	41541
Al Akram	63911
Al Nahda	63006
Basak	71320
Zaid	64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	59157-5
German Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44233
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	845559

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64248.

Palace Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc.

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ECONOMY

Washington's budget obsession

By Anatole Kaletsky

WASHINGTON: There is a strangely rarified and abstract air about the economic preoccupations of Washington's politicians. With less than six months to go before a Congressional election in which economics will be the dominant, if not the only, issue, opinion polls are unanimous in indicating that unemployment and interest rates are the U.S. public's overwhelming obsessions.

Yet in Washington, unemployment statistics and the gyrations of the money markets make little impression. Only the Byzantine negotiations over the budget seem capable of capturing the politicians' imaginations, even though most of them are totally unable to explain what, if any, is the connection between the latest twists in the budget saga and their constituents' bank balances, jobs and mortgages.

The connection is indeed a rather tenuous one, as many economists — including such conservatives as Professor Milton Friedman, not to mention Mr. Donald Regan, the treasury secretary — have often pointed out. The progress of the budget negotiations themselves suggests that there is only a loose linkage between budget numbers and economic and political reality. For it is becoming evident that

even the most draconian spending cuts and tax increases are unlikely to reduce the deficit to below \$100 billion. A budget compromise falling well short of the aims of the Reagan administration on cuts in social spending and well below the demands of the fiscal conservatives for tax increases and reductions in military spending could now be hailed as a triumph for fiscal responsibility. For it would be compared with the horrific alternative of a budget deficit of \$180 billion.

This, as Mr. Anthony Solomon of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pointed out, means a total Treasury deficit of over \$200 billion, after taking account of "off-budget" items.

Yet most U.S. politicians and, judging from the opinion polls, much of the public seem to believe that if only the President and Congress can agree on a budget — almost on any budget — the magic of Reaganomics can be left to take

care of the economy's more palpable troubles.

If and when the budget controversy is over, the U.S. may suffer a rude awakening judging by the expectations of almost all professional economists.

The trouble is that, apart from the deep structural problems of declining industries and low productivity growth, monetary policy is unlikely to permit the rapid and sustained recovery in output which the U.S. public, and President Reagan himself, appear to be expecting.

As the new Brookings Institution report on the 1983 budget points out: "In the coming years output and employment may increase for brief periods, but any sustained expansion is likely to be choked off by rising interest rates as credit demands run up against tight monetary targets."

Brookings propose a far-reaching deficit reduction plan, involving a 12 per cent surcharge

on personal taxes, a slowdown in the rearmament programme, a value added tax, a big increase in energy taxes and a reduction in social security pensions, all of which together would be enough to eliminate a 1985 budget deficit which, on present policies, they project at \$230 billion.

However, the Brookings editor, Mr. Joseph Pechman, believes that reducing the deficit to \$80 billion would suffice to relieve pressure on the credit markets. Even then sustained economic growth, properly balanced between sectors of the economy with varying degrees of sensitivity to interest rates, would still be impossible without a relaxation of the Fed's monetary targets.

It is not surprising to find Brookings, which is the spiritual home of the U.S. liberal, Keynesian establishment, arguing for a relaxation of monetary policy, to be offset by more emphasis on fiscal measures. A demand for the Fed to loosen the monetary strait-jacket in exchange for a tightening of fiscal policy is now more or less

the official economic policy of the Democrats.

At the other end of the political spectrum, among the staunchly conservative supply siders, the conviction has also been growing that tight monetary policy has cheated them, and the taxpayers of the nation, of the chance to reap the rewards of President Reagan's bold commitment to cutting taxes.

To the supply siders, the growth rates of 3 or 4 per cent per annum which the Fed believes to be compatible with monetary targets, on relatively favourable assumptions about inflationary expectations, make a mockery of the whole Reagan experiment.

The essence of Reaganomics was, the supply siders believe, to cut through the Gordian Knot of oppressive taxes, painful spending cuts and soaring deficits by achieving unprecedentedly rapid growth rates.

Monetary targets which appear to rule out even the 5½ per cent growth rate enjoyed in the 1961-66 economic recovery are what supply siders blame for the exces-

sive deficits which the computer models project for the mid-1980s.

This is why Congressman Jack Kemp, the leading supply sider in Congress, has called repeatedly for the abolition of monetary targets and, if necessary, the resignation of Mr. Paul Volcker, the Fed chairman.

This leads us back to deficits. Both left and right can argue convincingly that it is tight monetary policy coupled with the persistence of recession that is the main underlying cause of horrific deficit projections. Why else, they ask, does the U.S. suddenly find itself unable to afford an adequate defence force and social security system without raising the already heavy burden of taxes?

The supply siders tend to ask this question rhetorically. The liberals, who believe in economic models, feed it into computers.

The leading liberal economist in Congress, Mr. Henry Reuss, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, did this and found that a moderate relaxation in monetary targets would make it

possible to cut the deficit by \$55 billion below the figure budgeted by President Reagan, without the President's cuts in social spending and with a slowdown in military spending and tax reform which would, on their own, have yielded only puny savings.

Mr. Reuss has recently proved to the constitutional experts that Congress has the legal capacity to instruct the Fed to change its policies.

Indeed, according to Congressional officials, Mr. Volcker takes the whole issue of Congressional pressure sufficiently seriously to have personally telephoned every member of the House Banking Committee before a recent debate on inserting a clause on monetary policy into a resolution on the budget.

If the economy fails to pick up after a compromise of some kind has been patched together on the budget, the potential coalition between liberals and conservatives could yet assert itself against monetary restriction.

— Financial Times news feature

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SPORTS

Swiss baker takes advantage of boycott,
clinches French 500cc motorcycle Grand Prix

NOGARO, France (R) — Swiss baker Michel Frutch took advantage of the boycott by the world's leading riders to win the French 500cc motorcycle Grand Prix Sunday.

The absence of stars such as Americans Kenny Roberts and Randy Mamola, Briton Barry Sheene, Graeme Crosby of New Zealand and Italy's Franco Uncini and reigning world champion Marco Lucchinelli, who is injured, brought an air of unreality to the event.

And for the first time in the 35-year history of the world championship a woman rider made a brief appearance.

American Gina Bovard, 25, who failed to qualify throughout last season, made the grid for the French Grand Prix after the top stars pulled out in protest at the state of the track and paddock facilities at Nogaro.

But Bovard was out of luck. Her Suzuki failed to start and she was still pushing when the race

leader was halfway through the first lap. When she did get going she crashed and broke her jaw and little finger on her right hand.

Frutch led all the way on his Sanvetro to finish over nine seconds ahead of Frenchman Franck Gross on a Suzuki and Briton Steve Parrish on a Yamaha.

The boycott also spread to the 125, 250 and 350cc, and Frenchman Jean Francois Balde, who nearly joined the protesters, almost scored a double victory.

Balde led the 250 race until his Kawasaki misfired and he was

passed by compatriot and teammate Jean Louis Trounade. Australian Jeff Sayle, riding an Armstrong, was third.

But Balde made too mistakes in the 350cc event, although he was harried throughout by Belgian Didier de Radigues on a Chevalier.

Sayle was again third and after the race he left for England to have an operation for an arm injury which has been troubling him for some time. He intends to be back in the saddle for the Spanish Grand Prix in two weeks' time.

Three more Soviets scale Everest

KATHMANDU (R) — Three more Soviet Climbers Sunday scaled Everest, bringing to 11 the number of Soviet mountaineers to reach the top of the world's highest peak, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry announced.

The trio spent 30 minutes on the 8,848-metre summit and raised the flags of the Soviet Union, Nepal and the United Nations, according to a message from the expedition's base camp.

They also left a portrait of Leonid and badges of TASS news agency and the Soviet Sports Federation on the peak.

The climbers were Valery Khomutov, 40, and Vladimir Puchkov, 41, both from Moscow, and Yuri Golodov, 38, from Alma-Ata.

Sanchez retains WBC title

DALLAS (Agencies) — Salvador Sanchez of Mexico retained his World Boxing Council (WBC) featherweight title Saturday night by scoring a unanimous points victory over American Jorge (Rocky) Garcia.

Sanchez was expected to handle the eighth-ranked Garcia with ease. But the Mexican-born challenger, who fights out of Los Angeles, took everything Sanchez had to offer. "I tried to knock him out but it was impossible," the champion said after his victory.

Judge A.D. Bynum scored the fight 147-138. Judge Moises Del Razo called it 146-141 and Jose Luis Velasco scored it 147-141 in favour of Sanchez, whose fight record now stands at 42-1-1.

Sanchez stalked Garcia throughout the fight, continually pressing him into the ropes and working him into the corners.

In the 14th round, Garcia sustained a small cut under his left eye, but his corner stopped the bleeding for the final round.

Asked about a rematch, the champion said "Any time. He deserves it." But he said his next fight would be a mandatory title defence against Mario Miranda of Colombia.

Argentina secures semifinals
place in World Tennis Cup

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — Argentina secured a place in the semifinals of the World Team Tennis Cup with a 2-1 victory over Australia in the final stage of the round robin section here Saturday.

Argentina, although level on points with close rivals Italy, finished the round robin section slightly ahead on the basis of individual matches played.

The South Americans meet the United States and Spain play

Australia in the semifinals. The other three countries qualified earlier.

In the singles, Argentine star Guillermo Vilas beat Australian Peter MacNamara 1-6, 6-3, 6-4 and Mark Edmondsoo levelled the score for Australia by beating Ricardo Cano 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Vilas and Cano sealed victory for Argentina, however, overwhelming Kim Warwick and MacNamara's doubles partner Paul McNamee 6-0, 6-4.

Watson wins Belgian Grand Prix

ZOLDER, Belgium (R) — John Watson of Britain scored a dramatic victory in the Belgian Grand Prix motor race here Sunday.

The McLaren driver snatched first place from Keke Rosberg of Finland on the penultimate lap of the 70-lap (298.34 km) test and sped to his third world championship win.

Rosberg, driving the latest Williams model for the first time, had appeared to have the race sewn up when he romped about 18 seconds clear of his rival at the halfway stage.

But Rosberg's car suddenly developed tyre and brake problems, and Watson soon spotted his chance.

He quickly closed the gap and roared past the Finn when Rosberg momentarily slid off the track with only one lap remaining.

Watson's team-mate, former world champion Niki Lauda of Austria, finished third behind Rosberg with American Eddy Cheever fourth in a Talbot Ligier.

Italian Elio de Angelis took fifth place in his Lotus, two laps adrift of Watson, and reigning world champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil came sixth in a Brabham now fitted with a turbocharged engine.

Frenchman Alain Prost, the current leader in this season's title battle, failed to add to his points tally in his troublesome Renault,

but he remains top of the standings, one point clear of Watson.

Villeneuve dies

Canadian Gilles Villeneuve, one of the most daring drivers on the International Grand Prix circuit, has died after his Ferrari somersaulted off the track in a horrific high-speed crash.

Villeneuve, the first Canadian ever to win a Grand Prix race, died in hospital Saturday night after crashing in practice for Sunday's Belgian Grand Prix.

Marco Piccinini, team manager for Ferrari which withdrew its other car from the race, said "everyone in the sport will mourn his loss."

Villeneuve's wife Joanne flew to Belgium from their home in Monaco and was said to be at his bedside when the 30-year-old driver died of neck and head injuries incurred in the crash.

Villeneuve, hotly criticised but also much admired for his aggressive and flamboyant style behind the wheel, earned six Grand Prix wins in 67 races with his determined driving.

He had always been rated a world title prospect from his first

Grand Prix win in Canada in 1978 to last year's triumph in the Spanish Grand Prix but his efforts to be champion were upset by many mechanical problems and several accidents.

He was involved in a spectacular crash in the 1977 Japanese Grand Prix when two spectators were killed after his car somersaulted off the track. Six months later he escaped unhurt again when his car crashed in practice for the South African Grand Prix.

Villeneuve landed a plum contract for Ferrari after just one outing for the McLaren team in the 1977 British Grand Prix.

Although his Formula One debut at Silverstone was impressive, McLaren opted for another driver and Enzo Ferrari shrewdly stepped in with a contract for the last two Grand Prix of the season.

The association was maintained and Villeneuve never failed to display flair and determination even during the lean 1980 season when Ferrari struggled to remain competitive.

The last Formula One fatality was Frenchman Patrick Depailler. He died practising for the German Grand Prix at Hockenheim in 1980.

Hugh Jones of Britain
triumphs in London Marathon

LONDON (R) — Britain's Hugh Jones triumphed in the London Marathon when he led from start to finish and clocked a winning time of two hours nine minutes 25 seconds Sunday.

Jones recorded the second fastest marathon time ever by a Briton—Ian Thompson set the best British mark of 2:9:12 in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1974.

London-born Jones, 26, clipped one minute 16 seconds off his previous best set in Tokyo in January. "I was quite surprised to have improved so much," he said.

Norway's Oyvind Dahl had a tremendous struggle with Britain's Mike Gratton for second place.

They were together for most of the race but Dahl broke away with a mile left and finished in 2:12:21, while third-placed Gratton recorded 2:12:30.

The event, inaugurated last year, attracted an original entry of 18,059—"more than we wanted and more than we can handle" said race director Chris Brasher last month—but 16,350 started.

Britain's Joyce Smith, 44, won the women's section for the second consecutive year and clocked two hours 29 minutes 43 seconds to improve her previous best by 14 seconds.

Lorraine Moller of New Zealand, who had won her eight previous marathons, was runner-up in 2:36:14.

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FEATURES

Tokyo, Seoul locked in diplomatic tug-of-war

By Oh Ilson
Reuter

SEOUL — A diplomatic tug-of-war between Japan and its former colony over a South Korean request for huge loans has strained relations between the two countries.

Relations have never been satisfactory since the two neighbours established diplomatic ties in 1965, 20 years after Korea, part of the Japanese colonial empire for 35 years until the end of World War II gained independence.

Private surveys in South Korea have shown that the Japanese are among the least liked people, and in Japan Koreans come near the bottom in popularity polls.

The Koreans say the Japanese take them for granted and subconsciously still regard Koreans as their subjects. One issue between the two governments is discussing ways of improving the legal and social status of Koreans living in Japan.

Analysts here believe the Korean aid request, amounting to a total of \$10 billion, has a hidden purpose — the extraction of further compensation from the Japanese for their occupation of the Korean Peninsula.

When the request was first made informally about a year ago, the Japanese were shocked.

Then Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda virtually rejected it by saying the amount — \$6 billion in government loans and

four billion in commercial facilities with concessionary terms — was too large. Also, Tokyo could not provide any economic aid which might be used for military spending because of Japan's "peace constitution" renouncing war, he said.

Seoul said it needed the money for its 1982-1986 economic and social development programmes costing \$46.5 billion.

It added Japan should meet the request because though South Korea's heavy defence expenditure, amounting to six per cent of its gross national product and 35 per cent of the government budget annually, was for its own survival against its arch enemy, North Korea, it also contributed to peace and security in northeast Asia, including Japan.

South Korean Foreign Minister Lho Shin-Yong has said Seoul, Tokyo and Washington should cooperate to cope with Soviet expansionism in the Far East. Officials here say the best way Japan can cooperate is to underwrite a reasonable share of the cost of defending the region rather than to build up its own self-defence force.

"At least Japan should have helped meet the cost of maintaining the 40,000-strong U.S. military presence in (South) Korea," a government official said.

During a visit to Japan last March, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger praised

Tokyo for its moves to increase defence spending by 7.75 per cent this year. But he said there must be further substantial increases if Japan was to meet its regional defence commitments.

Japan's current defence expenditures account for less than one per cent of its gross national product.

The Korean official said Japan had relied on others for much of its defence while refusing to pay for defence costs commensurate with its position as a global economic power.

In its public statements issued with South Korea and the U.S., Japan has said it recognises the security of the south is vital to that of Japan and other northeast Asian areas.

The late South Korean President Park Chung-Hee decided to normalise relations with Japan in 1965 partly for economic reasons and under pressure from the U.S., Seoul's main ally, which wanted to see stability in the region.

Mr. Park needed Japanese money to help finance his first economic development plans begun in 1962, as one professed goal of his 1961 military coup was to rid the country of poverty.

Negotiations with Japan coupled with normalisation of bilateral relations resulted in \$500 million of aid to South Korea — 300 million in grants and the remainder in loans.

This aid package was officially recognised as redemption for Japan's colonisation of Korea.

Students and opposition parties called it a sell-out.

Analysts say if Japan met the current Korean request, it should go a long way to help assuage anti-Japanese feelings among the Koreans as well as help ease pressure the U.S. is putting on Japan to increase its share of the regional defence burden.

It would also aid the stability of

the Korean government of President Chun Doo Hwan, whose national motto is to build a "just, democratic welfare society." The former army strongman's turbulent rise to power following the assassination of President Park by his own intelligence chief has been criticised by many Korean students as having retarded democracy.

According to informed sources, Washington is sympathetic to Korea in the loan negotiations although it officially remains aloof on the grounds that the talks are a bilateral matter.

When Seoul and Tokyo last September held the first ministerial conference here for three years, both sides pledged to improve the ties "on a new dimension."

South Korean officials say Japan has now acquired better understanding of the Korean request and Seoul, for its part, has refrained from outspoken references to security considerations linked with the request.

But the latest reported Japanese position, with only about \$4 billion under consideration, of which only 1.5 billion would be as cheap official development assistance loans, is still wide off the mark in Seoul's eyes.

The officials said the requested \$6 billion in government loans covers only about a two-year total of deficits South Korea is suffering in its trade with Japan.

Former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, supporting Seoul's request, told a seminar in Tokyo of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party last year: "Japan will no longer be accepted in the world if it makes a fuss over the issue of only five to \$6 billion."

In the latest round of talks here last month, both delegations agreed only to continue negotiations.

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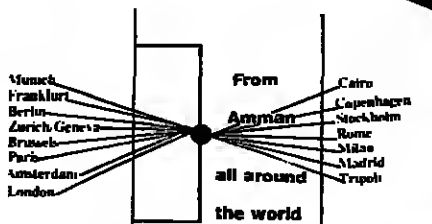
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TURK HAVA YOLLARI

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAIFE
KANCK
GAMENT
DIMPEE

Answer here: A ONE

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SCOUT EXPEL PSYCHE THEORY
Answer: What you might get when a snake creeps across your path in the woods — THE CREEPS



WHAT KIND OF A LOOK MIGHT YOU GET FROM A SHARP-SIGHTED PERSON?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

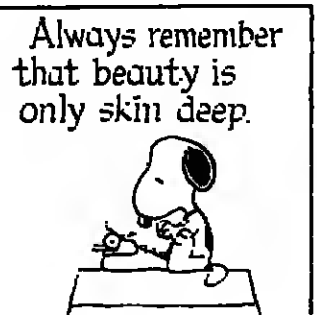


"It's windy out... carry something to weight you down—like a sack of garbage."

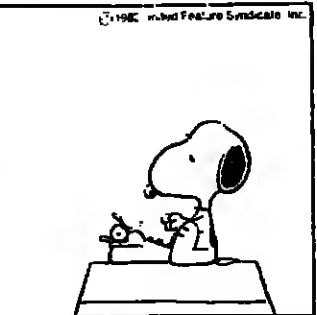
Peanuts



Beauty Tips



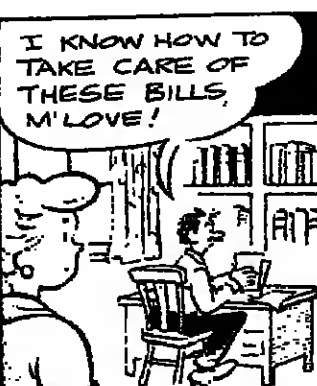
Always remember that beauty is only skin deep.



fur deep.

fur deep.

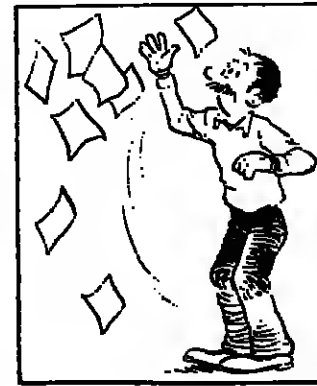
Mutt 'n' Jeff



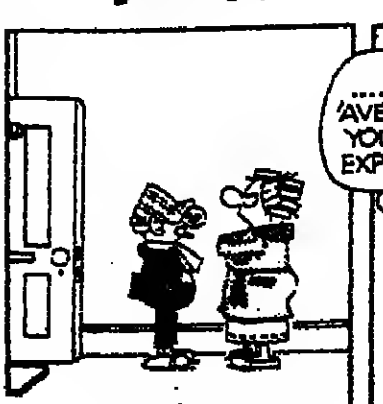
I KNOW HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THESE BILLS, M'LOVE!



I'LL THROW THEM UP IN THE AIR... AND I'LL PAY THE ONES THAT STAY UP THERE! HA HA...

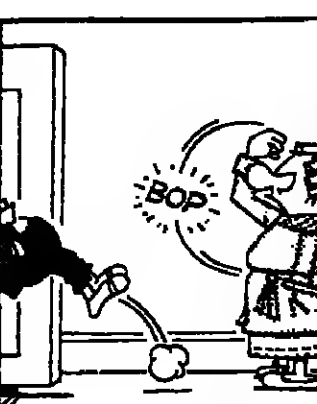


Andy Capp



...I OPE I AVENT BORED YOU WITH MY EXPLANATION, PET

NOT AT ALL, YOU KNOW WHAT A GOOD LISTENER I AM —



THE TROUBLE WITH GOOD LISTENERS IS YOU USUALLY END UP TELLIN' THEM MORE THAN YOU EVER INTENDED TO

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAY 17, 1982

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to figure out any problems that have interfered with your progress in the past. Also, a good time to make plans and important decisions for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A time to contact persons who can help you put across new ideas more efficiently. Relax at home tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Financial affairs need your undivided attention now. You can get good results because of the position of the stars.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Ideal day to contact friends whose loyalty and interest in your welfare is unquestioned. Show your appreciation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A time when you can obtain important data, but be sure to keep it a secret. Follow your intuition.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get together with good friends for business and social reasons. Try to help one who is having a difficult time.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) An important business activity should be attended now without fail. Seek the support of a higher-up at this time.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You want to engage in new outlets but you must study them carefully first to be successful. New contacts can be helpful.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Handle new duties well and be sure to keep promises you have made. Take time to improve your appearance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Cement better relations with associates and strive for more harmony in the future. Civic work can be satisfying now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can easily perform duties ahead of you with precision. Find the right accessories for your wardrobe.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have fine talents that should be exercised now. Avoid one who wants to change your philosophy of life.

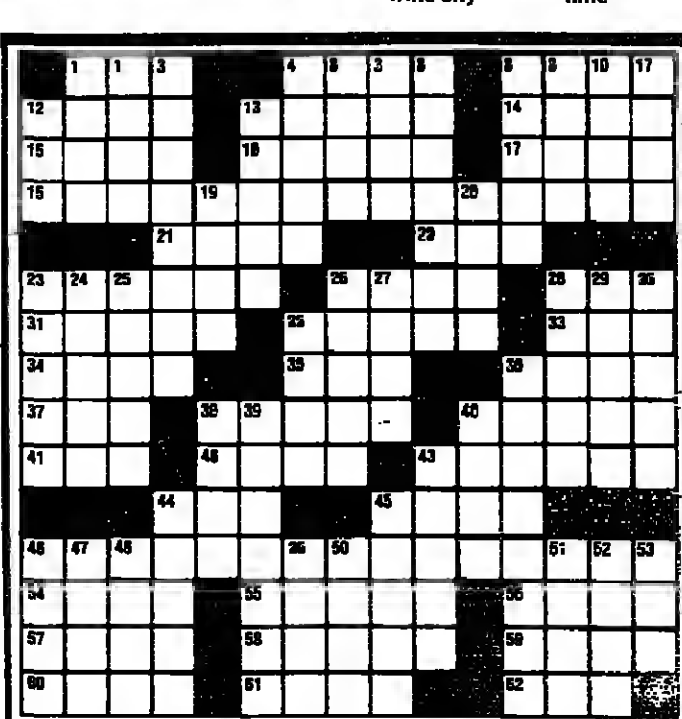
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make this a constructive day by making good use of your talents. Engage in a new interest that appeals to you.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have many interesting ideas to express, plus the ability to combine mental and manual chores wisely. Direct education along lines of troubleshooting for best results. Give good spiritual training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Emory H. Cain

ACROSS	26 Total receipts	43 Companion of 23A	11 Debatable
1 Da Luisa	28 Exceed	44 Succor	12 Obese
4 Talk volubly	31 Moldings	45 Orient	13 Seeths
8 Deceit	32 "Tampest" spirit	46 Sea 18A	19 Shoe width sizes
12 Kismet	33 Explorer Johnson	54 Crew member	20 Knievel
13 Historic Netherlands town	34 Design	55 Overact	23 Expected
14 El —, Tax.	35 Golf term	56 Back	24 Eyed
15 Ancient type	36 Emulate	57 British composer	25 Tilt
16 Houston player	37 Poetic contraction	58 Liturgical headress	26 Magnificent
17 Palo —	38 Small birds	59 Raines or Logan	27 Makas
18 23A to 43A, with 48A	40 Show carried	60 Roman date	28 Birthplace of Balzac
21 Sharp, shrill cry	41 Tooth man's degree	61 Suttif for gang or pun	29 Bone comb form
22 Rd.	42 Cattle group	62 Cochineal, e.g.	30 Metal disk
23 Storied sleuth			32 Mimic
			36 Baat repeatedly
			38 Fancy
			39 Buys back
			40 Over-hasty
			43 Ingata
			44 Uama's milieu
			45 Chemical compound
			46 Bangkok resident
			47 Adamant
			48 — of
			49 Eject
			50 Kind of bag
			51 Slippery
			52 Harvard's rival
			53 Important time



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WORLD

Angolans okay Kaunda's go-between role

LISBON (R) — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia appears to have won key support from Angola over his recent meeting with South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha, which was strongly criticised by some of Zambia's other black neighbours.

The Zambian leader met Mr. Botha on the south African-Botswana border on April 30 for

N. Indian gang wiped out

NEW DELHI (R) — Eight bandits wearing police uniforms were killed in a clash with police Saturday night in the North Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said Sunday.

A boy hostage held by the bandits was killed during the exchange of fire but a 14-year-old boy kidnapped about two months ago was rescued, PTI said, quoting reports to the state capital of Lucknow.

Polish troops celebrate anniversary as militants threaten more demonstrations

WARSAW (R) — Polish troops marched through the centre of Warsaw Sunday to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe while riot police and water cannon stood by to prevent any repeat of last week's street clashes.

Armed police sealed off the central Victory Square, where military and Communist leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier during the muted official ceremony.

No disturbances were reported in the capital and the police vehicles were withdrawn after the morning parade ended.

The Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, repeated his appeal for young people

Costa Rica's new president takes office

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (R) — Luis Alberto Monge was sworn in Saturday as president of Costa Rica, reaffirming his country's democratic traditions in a region more used to political upheaval.

Mr. Monge, 56, who led his centrist National Liberation Party to victory in the February general elections, took his oath of office in ceremonies attended by five heads of state and top level delegations from 54 countries.

More than 20,000 people packed the national stadium to witness outgoing President Rodrigo Carazo Odio hand over power in this Central American nation of two million people.

For more than 30 years, Costa Rican governments have smoothly succeeded one another while revolution, political repression, coups and counter-coups were the norm in most of its neighbours.

But Mr. Monge faces a tougher financial challenge than his predecessors in facing Costa Rica's worst economic crisis since democratic rule began after a brief civil war in 1948.

Costa Rica has a foreign public debt of \$2.9 billion, accumulated over the past decade by spending more than it earned, particularly as the world price of its vital coffee exports slumped.

talks which covered the stalled negotiations over the independence of Namibia (South West Africa).

Although other black states were critical of the meeting, the official Angolan news agency ANGOP Sunday quoted President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos as saying he trusted Dr. Kaunda over his decision to hold direct talks with the South Africa.

Dr. Kaunda visited Angola Saturday and both presidents told a press conference later they hoped the April 30 meeting would lead to positive changes in South Africa.

Angola is the main haven of the Namibian nationalist guerrillas but the country has been crippled by almost constant attacks by South Africa since it became independent from Portugal in 1975.

ANGOP said the talks between President Dos Santos and Dr. Kaunda had centred on "the Namibian question, the occu-

pation of part of the People's Republic of Angola's territory by South African forces, as well as the destabilising activities of racist South Africa against the front-line states and the struggle to overthrow apartheid."

As well as its attacks on Angola, South Africa also supports the increasingly active anti-government guerrillas of Jonas

Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

A statement issued by the Angolan and Zambian leaders clearly pointed to the pressures that the Namibian-related crisis in Angola was putting on Zambia's fragile economy.

ANGOP quoted a joint communiqué as saying cooperation

between the two neighbours could not be deepened as long as there was no settlement in Namibia.

Angola's apparent swing behind Zambia over talks with South Africa coincides with reports of a possible meeting between Mr. Botha and Sam Nujoma, head of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

But during his 30-minute sermon in the small church, tucked away in a city centre back-street, he also told them to heed the Bible's words on the duty of believers to be loyal to the state.

More than 250 believers who did not have passes for the ticket-only service grouped around police barriers at the end of the street and staged their own service as Mr. Graham spoke.

Religious services outside registered churches are strictly forbidden in the Soviet Union and the believers said a service in a Moscow street had never been heard of since the 1917 Communist revolution. But police, who had sealed off all roads leading to the church, made no effort to stop the praying and hymn-singing.

Inside the church, a young girl unfurled a banner from the balcony pews after Mr. Graham finished his sermon.

"We have more than 150 prisoners for the work of the Gospel," he declared in English, apparently referring to Baptists who have been sent to labour camps for preaching and holding services without official permission.

It was not clear if Mr. Graham saw the banner. After he had left the woman was taken away, apparently by the plain-clothes state security officials posted around and outside the church.

Mr. Graham's visit to Moscow has attracted criticism in the United States as he is to address a Soviet-sponsored religious conference on ways of reducing the threat of nuclear war.

The American preacher is to be a star speaker at the conference with a 20-minute time slot for his address instead of the 10 minutes allotted to all others.

And while other priests attending the meeting are shepherded around Moscow in a fleet of buses, Mr. Graham is being driven in a black Chaika Limousine, usually used for government and Communist Party officials.

Since his arrival on Friday, Mr. Graham has been careful to avoid offending Soviet sensibilities.

These are the questions which will be asked at a week-long special meeting of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which starts here Monday.

Representatives of more than 100 governments will take stock of UNEP's achievements since the first major world conference on the environment in Stockholm 10 years ago, at which they pledged themselves to act to protect mankind's surroundings.

But UNEP officials, assessing the environment 10 years after Stockholm, say wryly that man has saved the whale and the polar bear, but his own outlook is not so sure.

More and more people now lack pure drinking water, deserts are creeping over the planet's land surface at the rate of 20 million hectares (50 million acres) a year and ocean pollution has worsened.

"The Stockholm action plan contained within it some seeds of failure. It is clear now that con-

sidering the funds made available, it was overly ambitious," according to Dr. Mostafa Tolba, UNEP's executive director.

UNEP's budget has remained around \$30 million since its inception, a sum severely eroded by inflation. A barbs world economic climate has cooled some of the enthusiasm governments originally felt for UNEP's activities and officials of the organisation admit they are concerned about a lack of money.

The United States, UNEP's single biggest contributor, has cut back its donation from \$10 million to \$7.85. Given inflation in the last 10 years that represents a large drop, the officials complain.

And at the same time UNEP officials complain about a less than wholehearted commitment by some countries. "Some of them pay their contributions on the last day of the financial year. That can seriously affect our programmes," one official said.

The conference, to be followed by a meeting of UNEP's governing council from May 20 to June 2, begins with a key-note speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

Mr. Ouko, asked when such a meeting could take place, replied: "I wish I knew." He added that "how to get all the OAU members to attend" is the question which is exercising his mind.

The admission of the Polisario front has meant boycotts of any OAU meeting it attends by those opposed to its membership and boycotts by supporters of meetings to which it is not admitted.

Mr. Ouko was speaking after talks with Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Adunni which he said also covered Chad, where an OAU peace-keeping force is in place as part of efforts to end the civil war between President Goukouni Oueddei and rebels led by former defence minister Hissene Habre.

He expressed doubts that the force—made up of troops from Nigeria, Senegal and Zaïre—could remain beyond the end of its mandate next month without external finance.

He said he did not know whether there had been any contributions to the voluntary fund set up by the United Nations in response to an OAU appeal for help.

"If by June 30 there are no additional funds, I do not know how the OAU can keep troops there without funds," he said. "The three countries supplying troops are finding it very difficult and they cannot go on for ever."

Prof. Adunni said Nigeria would not take unilateral action by withdrawing its remaining two battalions in Chad without an OAU decision. He said a third battalion pulled out early this month had been extra to Nigeria's commitment and had been sent only because other pledges had been unfulfilled.

BAHRAIN (R) — King Khalid of Saudi Arabia Sunday received a letter from Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, the official Saudi Press Agency said. It did not disclose the contents of the message, which was delivered in Riyadh by the Philippines Muslim Affairs Minister Komulu Espalacion. The meeting was attended by second deputy prime minister and commander of Saudi National Guards, Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, the agency said. President Marcos paid a state visit to Saudi Arabia last March during which he discussed the decade-old Muslim insurgency problem in the southern Philippines with King Khalid and the secretary-general of the Jeddah-based Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Habib Chatti.

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LONDON (R) — The Syrian embassy in Tehran was destroyed early Sunday by a bomb in a car parked outside, Tehran Radio reported. The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), said 16 persons were injured. Several other buildings and several cars were also damaged by the 18 kilogrammes bomb, the radio said. No embassy employees were in the four-storey building at the time of the explosion, it added.

British assault force steadily beefed up

TROOPSHIP CANBERRA, South Atlantic (R) — The British assault force in the South Atlantic is being steadily reinforced and extra Harrier jump jets from England have already joined the battle fleet.

Correspondents aboard the troopship Canberra, carrying some 2,500 assault troops, are not allowed to report ship positions or preparations for military action.

But the assault force, an entity in some key respects separate from the warships enforcing the exclusion zones around the Falkland Islands and off the Argentine coast, has made fundamental positional changes in recent days.

The moves appeared closely linked to diplomatic efforts for a peaceful solution to the dispute, begun with Argentina's occupation of the Falklands on April 2.

The mood has steadily changed over the month since the Canberra left Southampton on April 9. Those on board, with some exceptions, now see little prospect of an immediate settlement and believe they will soon be fighting.

The 45,000-ton Canberra, the world's third largest cruise liner, has two specially built helicopter decks. Senior officers are satisfied they can move large numbers of men in "sticks" up into Sea King helicopters and away quickly.

Military-style clothing—not guns—is being issued to the 15 British journalists on the ship. The troops do not want the reporters to draw fire by their bright clothing, or catch a sniper's bullet.

Ladies' tights are selling out rapidly in Canberra's passenger shop as they are ideal for keeping out the cold.

Apart from Canberra, chartered for this special voyage, the assault force includes warships capable of carrying both large and small landing craft. The big ones can each put a company of troops

on two large tanks on a shore. The marines and paratroops, many of them teenagers, are getting intensive instruction on techniques of survival on the Falklands, now moving into deep winter.

For example, a wild cow, gutted, can make an excellent shelter to crawl into out of the islands' sub-zero temperatures and biting winds, troops are being told.

Mousetraps can catch birds. A rabbit snare is useful "kit" as the lecturer remarked: "You can also strangle some poor bastard with it."

Kenyan envoy leaves Lagos after OAU talks

LAGOS (R) — Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko left Lagos for Sierra Leone Sunday after talks on ways to overcome the paralysis of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) caused by the admission of Polisario guerrillas.

Mr. Ouko banded a message from Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, current Chairman of the OAU, to President Shahu Shagari of Nigeria.

He declined to reveal its contents, but told reporters at the airport before his departure that great diplomatic efforts were under way to organise a meeting that could rule on the validity of the OAU membership of the Polisario guerrillas fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara. Polisario was admitted over strong opposition in February.

Mr. Ouko, asked when such a meeting could take place, replied: "I wish I knew." He added that "how to get all the OAU members to attend" is the question which is exercising his mind.

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MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Saudi strategic studies centre to be set up in premier's office

BAHRAIN (R) — A research bureau, which will be the nucleus of a national centre for strategic studies, is to be set up in the prime minister's office in Saudi Arabia, Al Riyadh newspaper said Sunday. The bureau, recommended by a higher committee for administrative reform, will do research and prepare analysis on economic, political, social, military and other subjects of government interest at domestic or international level, the newspaper said.

Hungarian aide off to Cyprus

BUDAPEST (R) — Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Pujat Sunday for an official visit to Cyprus at the invitation of Cyprus Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandis, the official news agency MTI said. Mr. Rolandis came to Hungary a year ago, and was followed last November by the president of Cyprus, Spiros Kyprianou.

King Khalid receives letter from Marcos

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Afghan rebel leader meets emir of Bahrain

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 ♣ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ KQ83 ♠ AK1092 ♦ 84 ♠ A7

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♥ Pass Pass 1 ♠
Pass Pass 2 ♣ Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ K76 ♠ 854 ♠ J109632

The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♥ Pass INT Pass
Pass Dble Pass 2 ♠
Pass 2 ♥ Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ Q94 ♠ A8754 ♦ KQ10 ♠ J5

The bidding has proceeded:

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AJ1062 ♠ 76542 ♦ 7 ♠ 84

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♥ 1 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ Q106 ♠ AQ9763 ♦ QJ5 ♠ K

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AQ983 ♠ 874 ♦ 3 ♠ AK6

Your right-hand opponent opens one diamond. What action do you take?

Rugged Falkland Islands upset strategists

LONDON — A rugged island wilderness roamed by half a million sheep and a few barmy shepherds, the Falklands make an unlikely battleground for a modern-day war.

The landscape is hilly and rocky, a world of bog, marsh, shrub-covered moors and deadly elephant seal wallows.

The surrounding seas in the South Atlantic are just as rough and inhospitable, and the inlets are usually choked with a thick sea weed called kelp blown ashore by frequent gales.

The 1,800 islanders call themselves "kelpers" though they are not sea-faring people.

The Falklands Archipelago has about 200 islands — one for every nine people — and covers an area of 4,700 square miles (12,000 sq. kilometres). That is roughly the size of Belgium, or the American state of Connecticut.

By quirk of geography, the Falklands lie off the tip of South America just over 400 miles (640 kilometres) east of Argentina.

By a quirk of history, they are claimed by both Britain and Argentina, hence the dispute over sovereignty that now threatens to bring the two countries to war.

The first colony was established in 1764 by the French, then sold to Spain three years later.

Spain handed it over to British settlers in 1811. But when Argentina declared independence from Spain, it sent a warship to proclaim sovereignty over the islands in 1816.

Britain resumed control in 1833 after an American warship drove the Argentine garrison off the islands.

The Falklands have few visible assets. There is talk of untapped mineral wealth and oil reserves offshore, and some islanders think this is why Argentina suddenly seized the islands in a military assault on April 2.

Onshore there is just one airfield and one town. The only way to get around is to walk, by jeep or use a seaplane.

The one town is Port Stanley — renamed Puerto Argentino by the

Argentines — on east Falkland. It has a few miles of paved road, albeit badly pot-holed.

Otherwise there are just jeep tracks. The terrain is such hard going that the record for crossing 60 miles (100 kilometres) from Port Stanley to the other side of the island is six hours.

Port Stanley has been home to half the population. The rest lead a harsh, self-reliant existence on sheep stations dotted along the coastline.

A typical sheep station numbers 30 inhabitants, shepherds and their families living in cottages clustered around the heads of bays to be handy for the seaplane taxi service which brings the mail, fetches the doctor or ferries them

to and from Port Stanley. All but a few islanders are of British stock. Their language and accents are English and they follow British news and sport.

But there is no television and no newspaper. So they rely on the radio, and used to tune into the local station in Port Stanley to learn what was happening in the rest of the world.

Now that they have to depend on short-wave broadcasts from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in London, they have taken to hiding their radios in case they are confiscated by the Argentine military authorities.

The Falklanders use radio telephones to stay in touch with each other, unless they gather in the few bars in town.

Frequently the doctor conducts his surgery over the air waves, so if anyone is sick most of the locals soon bear of it.

Port Stanley boasts a hospital, a church and a racecourse to break the monotony of rows of neatly-kept English-style houses with their chicken coops, vegetable and

flower gardens. Since the Argentine troops descended on Port Stanley the social scene has died away and people talk in whispers.

Some islanders have left for Britain and New Zealand. Many others have moved out of town to the sheep stations fearing they could be caught in the cross fire if British forces try to recapture the islands.

Not surprisingly, mutton is the staple diet for the islanders and is known as "365" because it is eaten every day of the year.

Sheep have been the mainstay of the island economy. They are bred for their soft resilient wool as much as for food.

Cattle were introduced by the first settlers and ran wild in the 18th century, but they gave way to sheep in the late 1800s. Now just a few dairy cows are left to provide milk.

The climate is unpredictable. Port Stanley gets less rain and snow than London and the temperature rarely drops below freezing. But a wind blows relentlessly.

News analysis

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to and from Port Stanley. All but a few islanders are of British stock. Their language and accents are English and they follow British news and sport.

But there is no television and no newspaper. So they rely on the radio, and used to tune into the local station in Port Stanley to learn what was happening in the rest of the world.

Now that they have to depend on short-wave broadcasts from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in London, they have taken to hiding their radios in case they are confiscated by the Argentine military authorities.

The Falklanders use radio telephones to stay in touch with each other, unless they gather in the few bars in town.

Frequently the doctor conducts his surgery over the air waves, so if anyone is sick most of the locals soon bear of it.

Port Stanley boasts a hospital, a church and a racecourse to break the monotony of rows of neatly-kept English-style houses with their chicken coops, vegetable and

flower gardens. Since the Argentine troops descended on Port Stanley the social scene has died away and people talk in whispers.

Some islanders have left for Britain and New Zealand. Many others have moved out of town to the sheep stations fearing they could be caught in the cross fire if British forces try to recapture the islands.

Not surprisingly, mutton is the staple diet for the islanders and is known as "365" because it is eaten every day of the year.

Sheep have been the mainstay of the island economy. They are bred for their soft resilient wool as much as for food.

Cattle were introduced by the first settlers and ran wild in the 18th century, but they gave way to sheep in the late 1800s. Now just a few dairy cows are left to provide milk.

The climate is unpredictable. Port Stanley gets less rain and snow than London and the temperature rarely drops below freezing. But a wind blows relentlessly.